

The Role of Industry in Improving the Financial Mechanism for Increasing Population Incomes

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Abstract: This article provides analytical information on the large-scale reforms carried out in the economic sphere in recent years, a number of urgent tasks related to the development of entrepreneurship in the context of the further development of our economy, in particular, the further development of the industrial sector in this regard, using the example of the city of Jizzakh.

Keywords: Economy, industry, population income, support of business initiatives.

Introduction: In his book *The Strategy of New Uzbekistan*, our esteemed President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "The greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest legacy is good upbringing, and the greatest poverty is ignorance!" This statement is by no means accidental. It is undeniable that the development and progress of any field will yield high results if organized on the basis of scientific approaches. To achieve progress, we must master digital knowledge and modern information technologies.

As we know, New Uzbekistan relies on a modernized economy. To build such an economy, it is necessary to reduce state participation, protect property rights and strengthen their role, and continue institutional and structural reforms aimed at encouraging the development of small business and private entrepreneurship.

In this context, the establishment of the "Mahalla Seven" system, and within it the positions of assistants to khokims (local governors) and tax inspectors responsible for entrepreneurship development, employment provision, and poverty reduction in neighborhoods, serves as an example of scientific approaches and far-sighted policymaking.

Through these systems, conditions are being created to support citizens' entrepreneurial initiatives, increase their incomes, ensure employment, and ultimately fully implement the "From Poverty to Prosperity" program. As a result of a number of key strategies, one of our

priority tasks is to create 10 million new decent jobs by 2030, eliminate poverty, reduce unemployment to 5.2% by 2030, and lower inflation from 15.2% to 4.3%.

Regarding the improvement of the financial mechanism for increasing population incomes, it should be emphasized that, along with all other directions, special attention must also be paid to the industrial sector.

The volume of industrial production includes the amount of finished products, semi-finished products, goods intended for export, and products intended for non-industrial units and capital construction, produced by an enterprise. It also includes work on the production of long-term products not completed within the reporting period and industrial-type works (services).

Indices of changes in industrial production are relative indicators characterizing the change in the physical volume of products (works, services) over comparable periods.

Consumer goods are industrial products used mainly for personal consumption or for purposes not related to profit-making. The volume of consumer goods production is calculated at current prices (excluding VAT and excise taxes).

The volume of industrial production in physical terms includes products intended for shipment to other enterprises or for production purposes, including products consumed for the industrial needs of the

enterprise itself, i.e., gross output.

Mining and quarrying includes the extraction of useful minerals found in solid form (coal, ores), liquid form (oil), or gaseous form (natural gas).

Manufacturing involves the physical or chemical processing of substances, components, and materials to produce new products, although this may not be the sole defining criterion for a particular type of production.

Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply

includes activities related to the provision of electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water, and similar utilities through permanent networks such as cables, pipelines, and water mains.

Water supply, sewerage, waste collection, and disposal includes the processing (collection, recycling, and elimination) of all types of waste — solid and liquid, industrial and household, as well as hazardous waste.

Based on the above, we will analyze industrial enterprises using the example of Jizzakh city.

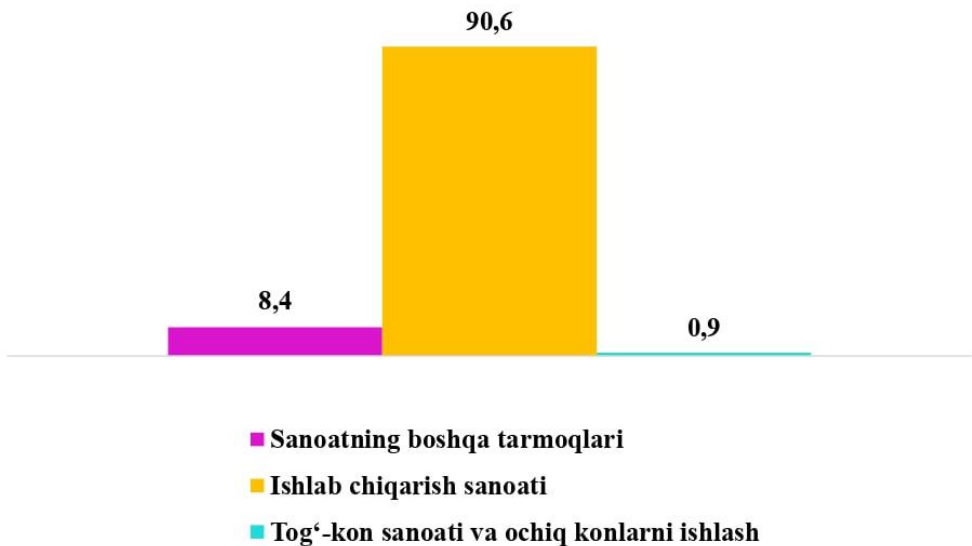
Sanoat ishlab chigarishining asosiy tarmoqlari hajmi
(yanvar-dekabr, mlrd so‘m)

	2023-yil	2024-yil
Jami	4 076,2	5 706,1
Tog‘-kon sanoati va ochiq konlarni ishlash	30,2	53,5
Ishlab chiqaradigan sanoat	3 700,4	5 169,6
Sanoatning boshqa tarmoqlari	345,6	483,0

According to the data, in January–December 2024, industrial enterprises operating in Jizzakh city produced

industrial products worth 5,706.1 billion soums, and the physical volume index amounted to 106.1% compared to the same period of the previous year.

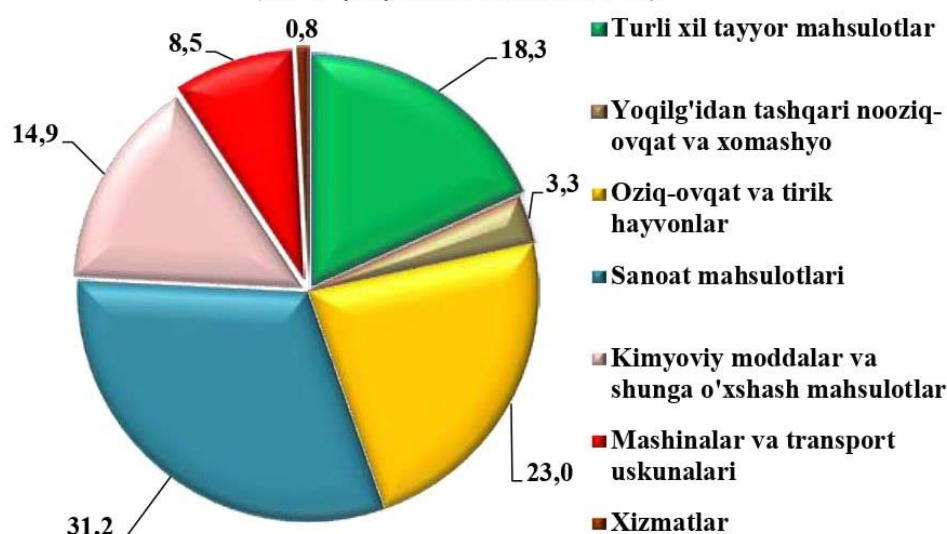
Sanoat ishlab chigarishining asosiy tarmoglari hajmidagi ulushi
(2024 yil yanvar-dekabr, % da)



In January–December 2024, the volume of industrial production per capita in the city amounted to 28,838.9 thousand soums, making up 103.9% compared to the

same period of the previous year.

Jizzax shahrining eksport tarkibidagi tovar va xizmatlar ulushi
(2024- yil yanvar-dekabr, % da)



In January–December 2024, small business entities produced industrial products worth 2,400.3 billion soums, accounting for 42.1% of the city's total industrial output. During the same period, the total volume of agricultural, forestry, and fishery products (services) amounted to 470.1 billion soums, or 103.9% compared to the corresponding period of 2023. This included 426.8 billion soums (104.0%) from crop production, livestock, hunting, and related services; 43.1 billion soums (103.1%) from forestry; and 0.2 billion soums (117.6%) from fishery. The share of the city within the region's agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector stood at 1.6%.

Analyses by farm categories show that 92.9% of total agricultural production came from household and subsidiary plots, 0.7% from farms, and 6.4% from organizations engaged in agricultural activities. Furthermore, in January–December 2024, livestock production amounted to 316.8 billion soums, or 105.7% compared to the same period in 2023, making up 75.1% of the total agricultural output.

As the analysis of Jizzakh region demonstrates, reducing poverty, providing citizens with decent jobs, improving the financial mechanism for increasing population incomes, and giving special attention to industrial development—particularly through the introduction of innovative technologies in this sector—remain among the priority tasks.

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